(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2889.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1802.

BOSTON, May 14.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

On Wednesday noon arrived at Marblehead, the ſchooner Molly, 42 days from Havre. Mr. Bigelow, a paſſenger, has favoured us with a paper of that city of March 30, containing a copy of the definitive treaty of peace, of which the following is a tranſlation.

Tranſlated for the Palladium.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

"between the French republic, the king of Spain, and the Batavian republic, on the one part, and his majeſty the king of the United kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, on the other.

THE firſt conſul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, and his majeſty the king of the united kingdom, &c. equally animated by a deſire to put a ſtop to the calamities of war, have laid the foundations of the peace, by the preliminary articles ſigned at London, the 1ſt of October, 1801; and as, by the 15th article of the ſaid preliminaries, it has been agreed, "That there ſhall be nominated on the one part and the other, plenipotentiaries, who ſhall reſort to Amiens, to draw up the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties;" the firſt conſul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, has appointed citizen Joſeph Buonaparte, counſellor of ſtate; and his majeſty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, the marquis Cornwallis, knight of the moſt illuſtrious order of the garter, &c. his majeſty the king of Spain, and the government of the Batavian republic, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, Don Joſeph Nicholas d'Azarra, &c. Roger John Schimmelpennick, &c. who, after having exchanged, in due form, their powers, which are hereafter ſtated, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, amity and a good underſtanding between the French republic, the king of Spain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the Batavian republic, on the one part; and his majeſty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, his heirs and ſucceſſors, on the other part.

The contracting parties ſhall endeavour to maintain a perfect harmony between them and their ſtates, without ſuffering, on either ſide, any ſort of hoſtility by land or ſea, under any pretence whatever; they ſhall carefully avoid every thing which may, in future, diſturb the union ſo happily eſtabliſhed, and ſhall afford neither aid nor protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would prejudice either of them.

II. All the priſoners made on either ſide, by land or ſea, and the hoſtages taken or given during the war, and to the preſent time, ſhall be reſtored without ranſom in ſix weeks, at fartheſt, to reckon from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, after paying the debts contracted during their captivity. Each contracting party ſhall (liquidate) pay, reſpectively, the advances made by either of the contracting parties for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of priſoners in the country where they ſhall have been detained. There ſhall be appointed a ſpecial commiſſion to eſtabliſh and regulate the compenſation due either party. The time and place of meeting of the commiſſioners, charged with the execution of this article, ſhall be fixed in concert; they ſhall ſtate an account, not only of the expences for the priſoners, but alſo for the foreign troops, which, before being taken, were in the pay of any one of the parties.

III. His Britannic majeſty reſtores to the French republic and its allies, the king of Spain and the Batavian republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies which belonged to them reſpectively, and which have been occupied or conquered by the Britiſh forces in the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſle of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſle of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic majeſty cedes and guarantees in full poſſeſſion and ſovereignty to his Britannic majeſty the iſland of Trinidad.

V. The Batavian republic cedes and guarantees in full poſſeſſion and ſovereignty to his Britannic majeſty, all the poſſeſſions and eſtabliſhments in the iſland of Ceylon, which belonged before the war, to the republic of the United provinces, or to its Eaſt-India company.

VI. The port of Cape of Good Hope is reſtored in full ſovereignty, as before the war, to the Batavian republic.

The veſſels of every deſcription, belonging to the other contracting parties, ſhall have the privilege of refitting and purchaſing the neceſſary proviſions as formerly, without paying any other duties than the Dutch are ſubject to.

VII. The territories and poſſeſſions of her moſt faithful majeſty, are to remain entire, as they were before the war; but the limits of French and Portugueſe Guyana are fixed at the river Arawary, which empties into the Ocean above the "North Cape," near "New Iſle," and the iſle of Penitence, in about a degree and a third of north latitude. Theſe limits ſhall follow the courſe of the river Arawary, from its mouth, the fartheſt from the Cape, to its ſource; thence in a ſtrait line drawn from this ſource to "Rio Branco," toward the weſt. Therefore, the northern bank of the river Arawary, from its mouth to the ſource and the territory north of the above limits, ſhall belong in full poſſeſſion to the French republic; The ſouthern bank of the ſaid river, from the mouth, and all the territory ſouth of the ſaid limits, ſhall belong to her moſt faithful majeſty. The navigation of the river Arawary, in its whole courſe, ſhall be common to the two nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid and of Lisbon, for the eſtabliſhment of their frontiers in Europe, ſhall be made according to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, poſſeſſions and rights of the Sublime Porte ſhall be maintained entire as they were before the war.

IX. The republic of the Seven Iſles is acknowledged.

X. The iſlands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, ſhall be reſtored to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, to be held by it under the ſame conditions as before the war, and under the following regulations:—

1ſt. The knights of the order, whoſe (*"langues,"*) *languages continue to exiſt*, after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty are invited to return to Malta, as ſoon as the exchange takes place; they will there form a general chapter and proceed to elect a grand maſter, ſelected from among the natives of thoſe nations who preſerve (*des langues*) *the language*, unleſs they ſhall have already made choice ſince the ratification of the preliminaries: It is underſtood that an election made ſince that epoch ſhall alone be conſidered valid, to the excluſion of every other which may have taken place prior to that epoch.

2d. The government of the French republic and Great-Britain, wiſhing to place the order and iſland of Malta in a ſtate of entire independence in reſpect to them, agree, that henceforward neither the French nor Engliſh *language* ſhall be ſuffered there, and that no individual of either of theſe powers can be admitted into the order.

3d. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed a *Maltese language*, which ſhall be maintained by the territorial revenues and the commercial duties, of the iſland. This language ſhall be entitled to the dignities proper to it, to benefits (*"traitmens"*) and to a college (*"auberge."*) Proofs of nobility ſhall not be required for the admiſſion of the knights of the ſaid language; they ſhall be admiſſible to all the offices, and ſhall enjoy all the privileges with the knights of other orders. The municipal, adminiſtrative, civil, judicial, and other offices dependent on the government of the iſland, ſhall be occupied, one half at leaſt, by the inhabitants of Malta, Gozo and Comino.

4th. The forces of his Britannic majeſty ſhall evacuate the iſland and its dependencies in three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or ſooner, if poſſible, when it ſhall be reſtored to the order, in the ſtate in which it is found, provided that the grand maſter, or commiſſaries fully authoriſed according to the ſtatutes of the order, be in the ſaid iſland to take poſſeſſion thereof, and the troops which are to be furniſhed by his Sicilian majeſty, as hereafter ſtipulated, be arrived.

5th. Half of the garriſon, at leaſt, ſhall be compoſed of native Malteſe; the remainder, the order ſhall have the power of raiſing among the natives of thoſe nations who continue to poſſeſs the *language*. The Malteſe troops ſhall have Malteſe officers. The command in chief of the garriſon, as well as the nomination of officers, ſhall belong to the grand maſter, and he cannot diſpenſe with it, even temporarily, but in favour of a knight, according to the advice of the council of the order.

6th. The independence of the iſlands of Malta, of Gozo, and of Comino, as well as the preſent eſtabliſhment, is placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great-Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

7th. The order and iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, are declared neutral.

8th. The ports of Malta ſhall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who will pay there equal and regular duties; theſe duties ſhall be applied to the maintenance of the Malteſe language, as ſpecified in the 3d ſection—and of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of the iſland, and alſo of a general Lazaretto, open to all nations.

9th. The Barbary powers are excepted from the two preceding ſtipulations, until the contracting parties ſhall procure a ceſſation of the hoſtilities which ſubſiſt beween the ſaid Barbary ſtates, the order of St. John, and thoſe powers that poſſeſs the language, or are a component part of it.

10th. The order ſhall be governed, as well in its ſpiritual as temporal capacity, by the ſame laws which were in force when the knights quitted the iſland, as far as they are not deprived of them by the preſent treaty.

11th. The regulations contained in ſections 3d, 5th, 8th and 10th, ſhall become laws and perpetual ſtatutes of the order in the uſual form, and the grand maſter, or if he ſhould not be in the iſland, when it ſhall be reſtored to the order, his repreſentatives as well as his ſucceſſors, ſhall make oath punctually to obſerve them.

12th. His Sicilian majeſty ſhall be requeſted to furniſh 2000 men, natives of his dominions, to ſerve as a garriſon in the different fortreſſes of the ſaid iſlands. This force ſhall remain there a year, from the reſtitution to the knights; and if, at the expiration thereof, the order ſhall not have levied a ſufficient force in the judgment of the guarantee powers, to ſerve as a garriſon to the iſland and its dependencies, as ſpecified in ſect. 5th, the Neapolitan troops ſhall remain there until replaced by another ſufficient force.

13th. The different powers deſignated in ſection 6th, to wit: France, Great-Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, are invited to accede to the preſent ſtipulations.

Art. XI. The French troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman ſtate, the Engliſh forces ſhall likewiſe evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally, all the ports and iſlands which they occupied in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic Sea.

XII. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions ſtipulated by the preſent treaty, ſhall go into operation, as they regard Europe, in the courſe of a month, the ſeas of America and Africa, in three months; the continent and ſeas of Aſia in ſix months, following the ratification of the preſent definitive treaty, except in thoſe caſes eſpecially provided to the contrary.

XIII. In all caſes of reſtitution, granted by the preſent treaty, the fortifications ſhall be reſtored in the condition in which they were found at the moment of ſigning the preliminaries, and all the works conſtructed ſince their being occupied ſhall remain untouched.

It is moreover agreed, that in every caſe of ceſſion ſtipulated, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation a term of three years, from the ratification of the preſent treaty, to diſpoſe of their property acquired and poſſeſſed, whether before or during the preſent war; during which period of three years, they may enjoy freely their religion and their property. The ſame is granted in the countries reſtored, to all thoſe, whether inhabitants or not, who ſhall have made any eſtabliſhments during the period when theſe countries were poſſeſſed by Great-Britain.

As to the inhabitants of places ceded or reſtored, it is agreed, that no one ſhall be perſecuted, or diſturbed in his perſon or property, under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or of his attachment to either of the contracting parties, or for any other cauſe, except debts contracted with individuals, or for acts poſterior to the preſent treaty.

XIV. All ſequeſtrations, on the one part or the other, laid upon funds or revenues, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or its citizens or ſubjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of this definitive treaty.

The deciſion of all claims between the individuals of the reſpective nations, for debts, property, effects, or whatever rights, which conformably to the eſtabliſhed uſages and to the rights of nations, ſhould be exhibited at the moment of peace, ſhall be laid before the competent tribunals, and prompt and full juſtice ſhall be rendered in theſe caſes in the dominions where the claims ſhall be made.

XV. The fiſheries upon the coaſts of Newfoundland and the adjacent iſles, and in the gulph of St. Lawrence, are placed upon the ſame footing as before the war.

The French fiſhermen of Newfoundland and the inhabitants of the iſlands of St. Peter and Miquelon, ſhall be allowed to cut the wood neceſſary to them in the bay of Fortune, and Deſpair, during the firſt year, from the ratification of the preſent treaty.

XVI. To prevent all ſubjects of complaint and conteſt which may ariſe from captures which may be made at ſea after the ſigning of the preliminary articles, it is mutually agreed, that the ſhips and effects which ſhall have been taken in the Channel and in the North ſeas, after 12 days from the exchange

of the ratifications of the preliminaries, shall be restored on both sides; and the term shall be a month from the Channel and the north seas, to the Canary isles, inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary Isles to the Equator; and five months in all other parts of the globe without any farther exception or distinction of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers and other agents of the contracting powers, shall respectively enjoy in the states of the said powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives and immunities, which agents of the same class enjoyed before the war.

XVIII. The branch of the house of Nassau, which was established in the ci-devant republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian Republic, having sustained losses as well in private property as by the change of the constitution adopted in that country, there shall be procured compensation equivalent to the said losses.

XIX. The present definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, ally of his Britannic majesty; and the Sublime Porte shall be requested to transmit its accession thereto as soon as possible.

XX. It is agreed, that the contracting parties, upon the demand by them respectively made, or by their ministers and officers, duly authorised to this effect, shall be held to deliver up to justice, persons accused of the crimes of murder, of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the party making the demand, provided that it shall not be done unless the evidence of the crime shall be so well established, that the laws of the place where the accused person shall be discovered, would authorise his detention and transmission to justice in case the crime had been there committed. The expence of apprehending and transmitting the person to justice, shall be defrayed by those who make the demand. It is understood that this article does not regard in any way the crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed prior to the conclusion of this definitive treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe with sincerity and good faith all the articles of the present treaty, and they will not suffer their respective citizens or subjects to act in contravention of the same, directly or indirectly, and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other generally and reciprocally all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties within the space of thirty days, or sooner, if possible, and the ratifications in due form shall be exchanged at Paris.

In faith of which, we, undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and by virtue of our full powers, respectively, the present definitive treaty, and affixed our respective seals.

Done at Amiens, March 25th, 1802.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE,
CORNWALLIS,
AZARA,
SCHIMMELPENNICK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 28th.

"Some days ago, a town a small distance back of the Havanna took fire, and the whole place, containing upwards of 3000 houses, was consumed. The loss is estimated at four millions of dollars. In consequence of this event, the government have come to a determination to admit from 3 to 5000 barrels of flour to be entered from the American vessels laying off the harbour, to be sold to the king at a stated price, and afterwards retailed to individuals, the profits on which speculation is to go to the sufferers."

CHARLESTON, May 7.

The following information is communicated by a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Eliza, captain Niel, from Madeira:—

"The brig Eliza sailed from Leghorn on the 28th of January last, bound to Mahon, in the island of Minorca; but was obliged to put into Toulon by stress of weather. On the 20th February, while she remained at Toulon, capt. Niel was informed by the captain of an English transport, arrived there from Alexandria, that he saw five sail of vessels cruising on the west coast of Sardinia, one of which, under Tripoline colours, came under his stern and spoke him. The Eliza departed from Toulon, and on the 27th February, at 6 P. M. the N. E. point of Minorca then bearing W. N. W. distance 10 miles, two armed ships, one of which was a polacre, and seemed to correspond exactly to the Greek built ship described by Mr. Cathcart, were discovered laying to near the entrance of Mahon harbour; at the same time three other vessels, apparently connected with the former two, were discovered on the south-east quarter, standing from the coast of Sardinia. Suspecting this to be the Tripoline squadron seen near that island, capt. Niel hauled his wind and stood to the N. W. on which one of the three above mentioned vessels gave chase; she was seen chasing at 6 A. M. and a light had some times been discovered astern during the night; but at 9 A. M. lost sight of her in a gale of wind—the Eliza being then about 10 leagues from Barcelona.

"The Washington was at Gibraltar on the 17th of March, bound to the United States. The President had left Gibraltar about ten days before. The Boston frigate was at Toulon in January last, on the way to Tripoli. Two Swedish frigates had sailed a short time before, and a third was at Toulon in February last, on her way to join the American frigates in blockading Tripoli.

"The Essex frigate, captain Bainbridge, sailed out of Gibraltar on the 16th of March, to cruise in the Gut, where it was said a piratical vessel, manned chiefly with negroes, had fallen in with and plundered a vessel bound up the Straits, a few days before.

"The Tripoline ship, which has been so long blockaded in Gibraltar, was still there when the Eliza sailed; but the crew, except 15 or 20, had left her. The bashaw had made offers through the medium of Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Tangier, to have her dismantled, and her guns and stores disposed of, provided commodore Dale would furnish her with a pass to go home in that state to Tripoli; but it appears that his offer was refused. The brig that was in company with her, has been sold to the Spaniards.

"A report was prevalent at Gibraltar, that the bashaw had purchased and fitted out at Mahon, a large xebeck, mounting 32 guns; the same that was cut out of Barcelona Roads about three years ago, by the crew of a British ship of war, who boarded her from a Swedish vessel they had taken possession of for that purpose, and which caused a dispute at the time between the Spanish and Swedish courts.

"Some French officers belonging to an armed ship at Toulon, had gone on board the Boston frigate to dine with captain M'Niel, when the commodore having made signal for sailing, the Boston got under way, and those officers are gone with her to Tripoli.

"The brig William, of Charleston, capt. Stokes, sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th March, bound to Falmouth, with a cargo of oil from Galliopoli.

"General O'Hara, governor of Gibraltar, died there about the first of March, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, very much regretted by the garrison."

WASHINGTON, (Geo.) May 8.

General Clarke, has received a letter from colonel Harris, of Jackson county, dated 1st of May, enclosing two letters from major Carson, and John M'Connel, Esq; the purport of which, is, that the Indians have been committing depredations on the frontier settlers, that on the evening of the 23d of April, the Cherokees killed a child of Mr. Skelton's, and threw it into the fire, and desperately wounded two others. The parents being out of the house, but within hearing of the children, Mr. Skelton ran to a neighbouring house for a gun, with which he killed an Indian, and took his dead, and almost consumed child out of the flames.

Various opinions are formed. Some think it was the effect of personal animosity, or spirituous liquor. Others think it may be on account of our people hunting on their ground. But all agree in soliciting a guard to prevent the frontiers from breaking.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

Extract of a letter from capt. O'Brien, to Peter Stirling, Esq; at Barcelona, dated

RUES, March 4, 1802.

SIR,

Since I wrote to you last, a very suspicious vessel has anchored in the Roads of Salou, during the late gale, and immediately after it was moderate she removed a great distance out, in perhaps 50 or 60 fathoms water; where she still lays at anchor. Yesterday I was informed by two Danish captains, that lay very near her, and that went along side of her previous to her mooring out of the Roads, that she mounted 12 guns and appeared to have a great number of men. One of those captains spoke with the people on board of her, and found two that spoke English and one that spoke French; he likewise saw some men coming up the hatch-way with turbans on their heads; but those people he was talking with made signs for them to go below. The said Danish captain asked them what nation they belonged to; they told him she was a French national cruiser. This vessel is a xebeck, and I have great reason to think she is a Tripolitan cruiser; there was a French polacre ship in the roads, whose captain being asked if that xebeck was French, said no, that he thought her to be a Tripolitan. From all these circumstances, I think it would be imprudent to put out of this port until the Washington arrives, as she is expected soon.

(Signed)

JOHN O'BRYAN.

Captain Pile, of the schooner Sally, arrived at New-York, in 30 days from Havanna, informs, that a day or two before he sailed, several American vessels entered that port, by permission of the governor; and it was the general opinion, that their cargoes would be landed and purchased by the government, at a price considerably less than the market price, which was 24 dollars per bl.

The sloop Charlotte, Sutherland, arrived at New-York on Monday from Jacquemel, on the 9th April was boarded by a boat from the Minerva, captain Humphrey Hughes, then lying at the island of Hispaniola, where he had been embargoed 40 days, having forced him to unbend and send his sails on shore. He informed that he was bound from Barcelona (Spanish Main) to Charleston; and being in want of water, sent his boat to Jeremie, where she was detained, and the brig sent to L'Anceveau, from whence it was uncertain when he would be permitted to sail.—He was the only vessel laying there at that time.

Extract of a letter dated Madeira, 26th March, received via Charleston.

"There are two Tripolitan ships out. An American brig just arrived here from the Straits, was chased the whole night by one of them. The observations were not sufficiently particular to afford any descriptive marks, so as to distinguish these vessels otherwise than by their hostile appearance.

May 24.

Thursday evening last an affray took place between two sailors, in a common house near the causeway, Fell's-Point, in which an American sailor, belonging to the ship Clothier, was stabbed in the breast by a Spaniard. The man is not expected to recover, and the perpetrator was yesterday committed to prison.

It is understood that an arrival at Newport, in 29 days from Cadiz, brings advice of the ratification of the definitive treaty between France, Great-Britain, &c. by all the powers concerned.

Annapolis, May 27.

THEATRE.

WE are authorised to announce the Tragedy of GEORGE BARNWELL on Saturday the 29th instant, with an Entertainment, as will be expressed in the bills of the day, by a Select Party of Young Gentlemen. The profits of the Performance, together with a subscription now in circulation, will be appropriated to enclosing the Old Grave Yard. The friends to the scheme are sanguine of its success, having witnessed the liberality of the Citizens on former occasions.

SALE OF NEGROES.

On Saturday the nineteenth of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in Annapolis, pursuant to an order of the orphans court,

FOUR negroes, a woman and three children, (a boy and two girls,) late the property of Mary Lusby, deceased. The woman is a good cook, and understands any kind of house work. They will be sold on a credit of six months, on bond with security.

JAMES LUSBY, Administrator.

May 27, 1802.

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange. 17 Mar

IN CHANCERY, May 20, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of TOWNLY YATES, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, so far as he can at this time ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Townly Yates hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the said Townly Yates, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Townly Yates, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Townly Yates's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 31st instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, near the Swamp Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal estate of PAUL BUCY, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all is sold. Terms of sale ready cash.

JOHN PHIPS, Administrator.

May 11, 1802. 3w

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 18, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE clergy and vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof, is to be held in Easton, on Wednesday the 9th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Secry.

May 13, 1802.

In CHANCERY, May 18, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee of the real estate of Richard Chew, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed on the 14th day of June next, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th instant.

The said sale as follows, 406 acres of land at £.5, 17 acres at £.5, 687½ acres at £.5 5 0, 12½ acres at £.7 10.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

French Language and Dancing Academy.

FRANCIS MAURICE, professor of the French language, and dancing, from Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire colleges and academies, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach those beautiful and useful accomplishments, if there appears sufficient encouragement.

CONDITIONS.

The French language will be taught twice a week, every Wednesday and Saturday, in the morning, from 8 o'clock till 12, for the ladies, and afternoon for young gentlemen to sun set.

Dancing every Monday and Thursday in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to sun set for the small class, and from sun set to 10 in the evening for the large class.

The price of tuition 10 dollars only each scholar per quarter, 4 to be paid at entrance, and the remainder at the end of the quarter.

N. B. Mr. Maurice recommends Boyer's grammar. Fifteen subscribers to each branch at least, and the tuition will begin immediately.

Subscriptions are lodged at the printing-office.

May 19, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mr. PEREGRINE BOND, of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, that unless they exhibit their respective claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and two.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Administrator of P. Bond.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Cornhill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

H. HAYDEN, DENTIST,

OFFERS his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his stay in February, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of theirs and the public's patronage. From the numerous opportunities he has had of proving his abilities in this as well as other towns in this state, he deems it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profession, the utility of which (when judiciously performed) is too well known to need any comment. Those persons who favoured him with their custom during his former stay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and those who wish to be waited on at their residence will please to send a line, or servant, to him at Mrs. NIXON's boarding house, Corn-hill-street.

May 19, 1802.

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Elizabeth Alcock, Philip Westford, James Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, William Green, Nancy Alcock, Robert Green, and Catharine his wife.

against

John Dawson, Sarah Hignett, Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, Joseph Coxe, and Elizabeth his wife, William Dawson, Margaret Dawson, Jonas Dawson, Elisha Dawson, Shadrack Dawson, Frederick Dawson, and Joseph Dawson.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed of bargain and sale from John Dawson, late of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, to Thomas Alcock, of the same county, for three several tracts of land, in the said county, called RED OAK POND, NO NAME, and PLEASANT; the bill states, that the said Thomas Alcock, the bargainee in the said deed mentioned, hath departed this life intestate, and that the complainants are his heirs at law, and that the said John Dawson, the bargainor, hath also died intestate, and that the defendants are his heirs at law. Subpœna hath issued against the defendants who have all been summoned, except Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, William, Jonas and Elisha, Shadrack, Frederick and Joseph Dawson, and it is alledged on the part of the complainants, that those defendants last mentioned reside in the State of Delaware; it is thereupon, and on the motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the end of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the non resident defendants, and all persons claiming, as heirs to the said bargainor, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the substance and object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorsey and David Lafavour,

vs.

The heirs of George Steyer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to vest in David Lafavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Washington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROGUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceased, by bond of conveyance, dated the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, sold unto Leakin Dorsey, and which the said Leakin Dorsey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, sold unto David Lafavour. The bill states, that the said George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real estate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the said George Steyer may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

GEORGE WELLS,
Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by THOMAS M'NIER, in Church-street, a door below capt. West's, and nearly opposite the City Tavern, where he carries on the above business in all its branches with neatness and dispatch; he returns thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of silk umbrellas for sale.

Annapolis, April 30, 1802.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 4, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Cl.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

To be RENTED,
A BLACKSMITH's SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good stand for business. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oznabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office.

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

Write a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manuscript of the work, has been executed are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great industry and diligence, accuracy and ability."

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Loweneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by, Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania,

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of billous and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.